NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

VOL. VI. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1828. No. 24.

AGRICULTURE.

From Cobbett's Ride in France.

VINES IN FRANCE.

The neighbourhood of Tours is a great place for vines, and for the making of fine wine. I went along with my landlord to-day to see his vineyard, which is at about half a league from the city.—The vintage of the black grapes is not quite finished, here, and that of the white grapes is not begun. In this part of France they let the white grapes hang as long as possible, before they gather them, because, they say, it makes the wine stronger and of better flavour. The snow is, they tell me, sometimes upon the ground before the grapes are gathered. I saw a great many acres of vineyard to day. The vines look beautiful at this time, with all their leaves off, and loads of ripe grapes hanging upon them. The vines, which are planted in cuttings, or slips (just as *gooseberries* and *currants* are) of the last year's wood, begin to bear when about four or five years old.—An acre of vineyard, of the best sort of vines, in full bearing is worth, at Tours, about 3000 francs; or 125*l.* of our money. T is year, they say, the vines will yield from 10 to 12 barrels of wine to the acre; barrels of 250 bottles each: or, as was before observed, of about 80 English wine gallons each. Good wine may be bought in Tours, by the single bottle, for 10 sous, or 5*d.* English, the bottle. The barrel, or *piece*, of this year's wine, will bring from 50 to 60 francs, at this place.—But the wine of this year will not be of the best quality, on account of the grapes not having *ripened quickly*, which they should do to make very good wine. Some of the vines are very old; some of them forty, some fifty years old. The land round Tours is hilly; uncommonly good strong land, and stoney, which is just the character of land to suit the vine. There is much rock in the hills here, as at Loches; and the wine-makers have caves, hewed out of the rocks, under the brows of the hills, in which to deposit the wine, and to carry on the process of making it. Some of the vines in this part of the country are cultivated in the *espalier* fashion. This is not, however, generally the case, where there is any considerable quantity of vineyard together. The common way is, to stick one stake, about four feet high, up to each vine. The stakes are pulled up, at this time of the year, when no longer wanted, and placed away *in a stack*, just as hop-poles are in England. The stakes are, as I said before, made of coppice-wood, hazel, ash, and other kinds. They do not last above a couple of years; for, if used longer, they become rotten, and are easily broken by the wind. I was, when at Chateauroux, informed, that, further to the South, the cultivators of the vine make use of stakes of *Locust*, which, they say, grow in coppices, and last a great number of years. The *Locust* is, in France, generally called *Robinia*; but in the vineyards the stakes of it are called, *bois de fer*; or, *iron-wood*; a name which the Locust very well deserves.

There is a kind of grape, which I saw on some vines here, made use of to give a colour to the red wine. When this grape is squeezed, the juice is of a fine dark colour, a mixture of purple and red. It is made use of in giving a colour to all red wine, which could not have the fine colour that we see in it, but for the use of this sort of grape. The vintage of the white grapes begins, this year, at about this time, the 7th of November.

From the American Farmer.

New and economical preparation of tar as a covering for houses.

MR. SKINNER, Sir,—The recent scarcity,—and consequent high price of tar, induces me to appeal to an experiment, the result of which I submit to your judgment either to communicate to the various readers of your useful paper, or otherwise dispose of it as you may think proper.—Finding it a difficult matter to mix tar and red ochre, suitable, for the roofs of my houses, &c. I could not make a mixture of those two articles, that would not, when cool, become separate. I was induced to make the application of a third ingredient, viz: very strong brine, which has not only removed the difficulty complained of above, but has enabled me to effect the object with six barrels of tar, which nine, in the ordinary way of applying it to the roofs of houses, would not effect, in the following manner. In the kettle in which I warmed (not boiled) the tar, I put half a barrel of tar. After placing a gentle fire around it, only sufficient to warm it entirely, I applied one gallon of brine, made as strong as salt would make it, to every two gallons of the tar; taking as much of the above described quantity of brine as was necessary to mix the red ochre to the consistency of gruel; then mixing the whole together, and stirring it till entirely united. This, I find, produces a better body than any other produce heretofore by the tar and ochre alone.—and when the advantages (of lessening the quantity of tar, the superior cement thus formed, together with the generally very desirable effect the salt will have to resist the ravages of fire, shall be placed in the scale of the additional expense of salt, which does not, I think, exceed a peck to each barrel of tar, (and that used by me was dirty fish salt) shall be tested by the experimentalist, I am induced to think, he will also recommend the plan to his fellow citizens. A VIRGINIAN.

N. B. The above should be applied *boiling hot.*

On the use of chilled Cast-iron, for Punches, and other tools.—It is well known, that in making holes in red-hot iron articles, such for instance as wheel tire, horse-shoes, &c.; the hardened and tempered steel punches become softened, from the effect of the heat—and, changing their shape, must be repaired from time to time.

Mr. Peter Keir, engineer, of St. Pancras, several years since, having occasion to make many nail-holes, in the wheel-tire of artillery carriages, and horse-shoes; and having experienced the above inconvenience in a great degree, luckily thought of substituting punches made of chilled cast iron, for those of steel, and which he found fully to answer the purpose, as they constantly retained their original hardness, notwithstanding they very frequently became red-hot in using.

As, however, chilled cast-iron is not sufficiently tough to bear bending, without breaking, he found it necessary to strengthen his punches, by surrounding and inclosing their stems in cast-iron holes, made of shapes corresponding with the stems, in properly shaped supports, and having their points only standing out a sufficient length for use.

KIDNEY POTATOES.

MR EDITOR—An opinion has long prevailed with our Farmers, that kidney potatoes do not yield as much as other kinds. In order to prove its fallacy, I last year planted a piece of fallow ground sixty feet by ninety. I spread thereon eight wagons loads of coarse yard manure and ploughed the ground (which was of a heavy loam) very deep.—On the first of July I planted my potatoes, the hills being about two feet apart; and at the season for securing them, they were dug and carefully measured, and yielded me fifty-one bushels. The result of this undertaking has convinced me that it is more to my profit to make my ground good in the off-set than in the usual way of skimming over the surface; and, I am fully of opinion, the steady demand for this article, and the advanced price in market (should the yield be not equal to some others) makes it much more to the interest of our farmers to turn their attention more fully to their cultivation. Yours, &c. A FARMER.

N. Y. Farmer.

From the N. Y Evening Post.

BONE-SET.

Among the many proofs in favour of American plants for the cure of diseases, the *Honey of Bone-set*, prepared at the *New York Infirmary* for *Bowel Complaints*, No. 139 Grand street has been found most important. Its efficacy in the coughs and colds of this season, has excelled all other known remedies; it gives immediate relief to all those who have the asthma, and is used without danger of injury to persons of all ages and constitutions. Many children have been cured of the croup, (or hives,) whooping cough, and difficulty of breathing, for the sum of 50 cents; and several adults have used it to advantage in cases of consumption, where, if it ha snot caused a perfect cure it in all cases adds much to the ease and comfort of the patient. It quickly checks a severe fit of coughing, heals the soreness of the breast, promotes expectoration and allays the irritation that attends lung complaints, and in large doses it operates as an emetic. Those who do not wish to pay for the preparation and can take the nauseating draught of *Bone-set* tea, will derive good from the adoption of it, which can be had for little or no expense. One or two phials of the *Honey* of *Bone-set*, proves its valuable effects to all who use it. G. G. V. No. 189 Grand-street.

FLORIDA.

Judge Robinson, of Gadsden county, has succeeded after several years experiments in raising beautiful bright yellow Sugar, of a fine flavor. He expects a heavy crop next year. Several other planters intend embarking in the business.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUGGESTIONS ON FISH PONDS, ANIMAL MANURES, &c.

Mr Fessenden—There is one branch of farming or rural economy, which has been considerably practised in England, which I think could be profitably attended to in Massachusetts. I refer to fish ponds. You some time since published an abstract of some particulars detailed in the Transactions of the Royal Society ;* and also mentioned that the *Cusk*, a sea-water fish had been *naturalized* in the waters of Winipiseogee Lake. I think the project of rearing salt water fish, in fresh water ponds, has been proved to be practicable in Europe, and that it deserves more attention in this country. There are very many fine ponds that would answer this purpose in Essex and Middlesex counties, and particularly Long Pond in Worcester. I even think the subject worthy the notice of our Legislature ; they annually pay some attention to the regulation of "Shad and Alewives."

This subject appears to me worthy the consideration of farmers even as a means of producing *animal manures*. There is a fine article on page 310, vol. iii. of the New England Farmer, on this subject, by Mr Briggs, of Bristol, R. I. to which I would refer your readers. Mr Briggs details the manner of using them, and the great advantages that accrue to grass lands by the application of this manure. And the subject is one of importance certainly, as furnishing an article of food, unfailing and wholesome—as another means of supplying our interior markets—of feeding cattle, hogs, &c.—and improving and increasing the resources of the state. I have recently looked over the five volumes of the New England Farmer, some of the County Agricultural Surveys of England, Hunter's Georgical Essays, and several other Agricultural works, all of which seem to confirm the importance of the subject. Those of your readers who wish to examine the subject further, are referred to the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 205—vol. iii. pages 221, 310, 339, 365, 403 —vol. iv. page 371—vol. v. page 176. I think it would be well for our Massachusetts Agricultural Societies to imitate that of Rhode Island, and offer premiums for Fresh Water Ponds well stocked with particular kinds of Fish for the purposes of the table, the arts, manufactures, &c.

Yours, &c. F. H. P.

* See page 34 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.

From the Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

A paper read before the Delaware Academy of Natural Science. December 1, 1827.

The impoverished condition of a large portion of land in this State, and the consequent decline of wealth and population in some parts of it, calls for the attention of the citizens at large, as the interests of every individual are in a degree connected with the welfare of the whole community. That this state of things is in a measure owing to ignorance of the scientific principles upon which agriculture depends, may safely be inferred.

It is therefore quite consistent with the spirit of this institution, which proposes inquiry into Science for mutual edification, and the public good, that the labors of its members should be directed to the devising of a remedy for this evil, which seems to call for a series of plans for improvement, founded upon inquiries into the causes which have led to the deterioration of the soil—a more perfect developement of the process of vegetation, and details of the various improvements adopted by our neighbors in their mode of cultivation. In the hope that some member more competent to the task, and enjoying more leisure than I now do, will turn their attention to the subject, I have sketched out some rough outlines and crude remarks connected with it.

The Sciences most important to man are those connected with his nourishment.—Agriculture, therefore, is to him a subject of primary interest. The successful application of it depends on a knowledge, the fundamental principles of which are derived from Chemistry, and form a branch of that Science and is called Agricultural Chemistry ; this has for its object all the changes connected with the growth and nourishment of Plants —the constitution of soils—and the manner in which lands are rendered fertile by different modes of cultivation, by the application of manure, or a change in the constituents or texture of the soil. Enquiries of such a nature cannot but be interesting ; to the farmer they supply the principles on which the theory of his art depends, and are useful in directing his labors to a sure plan of improvement. To the man of Science they afford an ample and interesting field for labor, and to all, they present innumerable and pleasing proofs of the wisdom and goodness of the Creator.

Plants hold a middle place between inorganic matter and animated beings. They receive their nourishment from external elements, and assimilate it by means of peculiar organs. It is therefore by an examination of their component parts and the modifications they undergo, that the scientific principles of agricultural chemistry are obtained.

If plants be submitted to chemical analysis, it is found, notwithstanding their infinite diversity, that they are chiefly formed of three elements, Oxygen, Hydrogen and Carbon. These, with all other substances found in plants, are derived from the sap which is extracted from fluids in the soil, and altered by, or combined with, principles derived from the atmosphere. It follows, therefore, that the superstratum of the earth, the atmosphere and water deposited from it, afford all the principles concerned in vegetation.

That a particular mixture of the various earths in the soil is connected with fertility, cannot be doubted : yet as the earths which generally abound in soils, viz : Clay, Sand, Lime, and Magnesia, are only found in plants in exceeding small portions, we must believe their chief use is to support the plant, and to enable it to fix its roots, that through its tubes it may derive nourishment from substances mixed with the earths.

That water is essential to vegetation, is fully established, as its elements exist in all the products of vegetation, and it is known that no manure can be taken up by the roots of plants unless water is present. The elements of atmospheric air also enter into the composition of plants, it being in part decomposed by them.

Some persons have maintained that water alone was sufficient for the nourishment of plants, but their experiments & deductions have been shown to be erroneous, and it is more generally believed that neither water, nor air, nor earth, supplies the whole food of plants, but that all operate in the process of vegetation.

Air and water being almost beyond the control of man, it is on the earth chiefly that his influence may be exerted. The modification of the soil, by an alteration of its constituents or texture—by the application of manure—and by a suitable succession of crops, are placed within his reach ;—and to these his attention must be given.

1st. *Of the Constituent parts of Soils.*—The substances which constitute soils are, viz: clay, sand, lime, and magnesia : oxides of iron and magnesia, animal and vegetable matters—saline acids and alkaline combination; no definite mixture of which can be pointed out as a standard of fertility, which must vary with the climate, and be influenced by the quantity of rain, and the different plants intended to be raised,—their productiveness is also influenced by the sub-soil on which they rest.—When soils rest immediately upon a bed of rock, they become dry by evaporation, sooner than where the sub-soil is of clay. A clayey sub-soil will sometimes be of an advantage to a sandy soil, by retaining moisture, and a sandy or gravelly subsoil often correct too great a degree of absorbent power in the true soil.

The most simple mode of ascertaining what particular item is the cause of unproductiveness in a sterile soil, is to compare it with fertile soil in a similar situation. The difference of the compositions will in most cases, indicate the most proper method of improvement.

If, for instance, it is found to contain the salts of iron, or any sour matter, it may be improved by the application of lime. If there be an excess of limestone in the soil, it may be improved by the application of sand or clay. Soils too abundant in sand, may be improved by the application of clay—a deficiency of vegetable or animal matter must be supplied by manure—an excess of vegetable matter requires the application of earthy materials ; and marsh lands must be drained, as stagnant water is injurious to all the nutritive classes of plants. The labor of improving the texture and constitution of the soil is repaid by great advantages. The land is rendered permanently productive, and requires less manure.

2d. *Of Manures.*—The chief operation of manures is to supply food for the nourishment of plants, thus accelerating vegetation, and increasing the products of crops. Some, however, have a two-fold operation, and others are supposed to act as stimulants.

Gypsum, Plaister, or Sulphate of Lime.—Great difference of opinion has prevailed with regard to this article. The comparative small quantity used indicates a mode of operation different from other manures—recently, however, the matter has been explained—It appears that Gypsum is a constituent part of most artificial grasses, of clover, and of the soil producing these crops ; when therefore, lands cease to produce good crops of artificial grass, indicating an exhaustion of gypsum, they may be restored by the use of this manure.

Lime, in its natural state, acts merely by forming an useful earthy ingredient in the soil ; and it seems an essential ingredient in most fertile soils. When burnt, and recently slacked, it acts by decomposing inert vegetable matter, thus rendering it proper food for plants absorbing at the same time carbonic acid, which restores it to its former mild state;—hence its extensive use in the preparation of wheat crops.

It may be advantageously used in bringing into a state of cultivation all soils abounding in hard

roots, dry fibres or inert vegetable matter, and all soils which do not effervesce with acids will be benefited by it. It should not, however, be applied with vegetable or animal manures.

INDIAN CORN.

The Indian corn, now a staple production of New England was very early known to the pilgrim planters. We learn from Morton, that on the 16th of November, 1620, a company sent out from the first ship to look for a place of habitation landed on the Plymouth coast, and "having marched about six miles by the sea side, espied five Indians, who ran away from them, and they followed them all that day sundry miles, but could not come to speak with them: so night coming on, they betook themselves to their rendezvous, and set out their sentinels, and rested in quiet that night:" (as is stated in Davis's Morton, near Stout's creek,) "and the next morning they followed the Indian's tracks, but could not find them nor their dwellings, but at length lighted on a good quantity of clear ground near to a pond of fresh water" (in Truro) "where formerly the Indians had planted Indian corn, at which place they saw sundry of their graves: and proceeding farther they found new stubble where Indian corn had been planted the same year, also they found where lately an house had been, where some planks and a great kettle was remaining, and heaps of sand newly paddled with their hands, which they digged up and found in them divers fair Indian corn in baskets, some whereof was in ears, fair and good, of divers colors, which seemed to them a very goodly sight having seen none before; of which varieties they took some to carry to their friends on shipboard, like as the Israelites spies brought from Eshcol some of the good fruits of the land; but finding little that might make for their encouragement as to situation, they returned, being gladly received by the rest of their company." On a second expedition soon after, corn and beans of different colours were found.—"And here is to be noted a great and special mercy to this people, that here they got them corn the next year, or otherwise they might have starved, for they had none, or any likelihood to get any until the season had been passed, neither is it likely that they had had this, if the first discovery had not been made, for the ground was now all covered with snow, and hard frozen: but the Lord is never wanting unto those that are his, in the greatest need. Let HIS holy name have all the praise.—*Davis's Morton* 40.

This beautiful native of New England, peculiarly adapted to the climate of the North, has become one of the staples of our country. Its bright green leaves are the best riches of the garner.—The ripples that chase each other over the grain fields of England, have been celebrated in song; but few natural objects can surpass the deep verdure—the rich luxuriance, and the graceful proportions of the corn in those wide plantations, which stretch over plain and hill side. The Indians, at the present time, have a mode of converting the products of their fields into rich ornaments, by braiding the corn ears together by their husks in long strings, and hanging them from the roof to the ground floor of their wigwams. The compact series of columns thus formed, is interspersed, at regular intervals, with strings of red ears and a wainscot is formed more beautiful than the chissel of the sculptor ever traced on the walls of palace or temple. These walls, however, are gradually reduced to supply the consumption of their inmates, and the unornamented bark soon peeps out beneath.—*Worcester Ægis.*

Indian corn, or Grain of any kind, which is musty, remedy for.

Immerse it in boiling water, and let it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water should be at least double the quantity of corn to be purified.

RURAL SCENERY.

Landscape and Picturesque Gardens.—Among the embellishments which attend the increase of wealth, the cultivation of the sciences, and the refinement of taste, none diversify and heighten the beauty of rural scenery, more than picturesque and landscape gardens. And perhaps, no section of the United States has so many eligible locations, or is capable of receiving so great embellishment as the country adjacent to the flourishing city of New York. For a number of miles around, in every direction, nature has given every variety of surface, and every assemblage of requisites, which constitute a delightful prospect. We have our declivities gently sloping to the water's edge—our islands girt by the flowing streams—our bold and rocky shores, overshadowed by the trees of the forest—our lofty heights, from which are seen the towering steeples, the curling smoke, the ripening fields, and the wide spread canvass—from which are heard the busy city, and the sweet music over the water.

For the introduction into this country of the design and execution of landscape and picturesque gardening, the public is much indebted to Mr. A. Parmentier, proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden, near Brooklyn, two miles from this city. His own garden, for which he made so advantageous a choice, may give us some idea of his taste. The borders are composed of every variety of trees and shrubs that are found in his nurseries. The walks are sinuous, adapted to the irregularity of the ground, and affording to visiters a continual change of scenery, which is not enjoyed in gardens laid out in even surfaces, and in right lines. His dwelling and French saloon are in accordance with the surrounding rural aspect. In his gardens are 25,000 vines planted and arranged in the manner of the vineyards of France.

But that in the execution of which he has been most happy, is the landscape garden of Elisha W. King, Esq. of Pelham Manor, the plan of which he has shown us. The picturesque situation of the ground imparts a peculiar charm to the arrangement of the garden. From his mansion, which is built in the Grecian style, on the plan of that excellent artist, Mr. Martin E. Thompson, is a fine view of the bay of Cow Neck, and the light-house in front. On the left, we enjoy the view of an island belonging to Mr. King, of the Sound with its light-house, of the beautiful islands of Mr Hunter, whose plantations add much to the prospect, and frequently of twenty or thirty vessels seen spreading their canvass to the winds, for the distance of eight miles. This fine country dwelling is likely to become one of the most ornamental on the East River, and will give an idea of the manner in which the Europeans embellish their country places. Plantations advantageously interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees, unite utility with agreeableness, and greatly augment the value of the ground.

Mr. P. has very complaisantly shown us several other plans of gardens, which appear to us highly interesting.—*Ed. New York Farmer.*

A locksmith in Lexington, Ky. has manufactured a curious lock, which he intends as a present to Mr. Clay. "It is a splendid piece of workmanship." A premium of one hundred dollars and the lock itself, is offered to any one, who will in twelve hours time prove that he is able to open the escutcheon and unlock it, when fixed upon the door, having possession of the key and the means by which the proprietor can in one second of time unlock it with entire ease. No other instrument is to be used except the key."

On Friday evening, a fine young man, aged 22, while occupied in carrying apples from the orchard of his employer, Mr Vines of Whelford, near Fairford, in this county, hastily ate a ripe plum, containing a wasp, the immediate and distressing consequence of which admitted of no remedy. Surgical aid not being on the spot, pain at the upper part of the trachea, accompanied with rapid symptoms of suffocation followed, terminating the life of the sufferer in less than fifteen minutes.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Method of extracting Starch from Horse Chesnuts.

First take off the outward green prickly husks, and then, either by hand, with a knife, or other tool, or else with a mill adapted for that purpose, very carefully pare off the brown rind, being particular not to leave the smallest speck and to entirely eradicate the sprout or germ. Next take the nuts, and rasp, grate or grind them fine into water, either by hand or by a mill adapted to that purpose. The pulp which is thereby formed in this water, must be washed as clean as possible through a coarse hair seive, then again through a finer seive, and again through a still finer, constantly adding clean water to prevent any starch adhering to the pulp. The last process is to put it with a large quantity of water (about four gallons to a pound of starch) through a fine gauze muslin or lawn, so as to entirely free it from all bran or other impurities; as soon as it settles pour off the water; then mix it up with clean water, repeating this operation till it no longer imparts any green, yellow or other colour to the water; then drain it off till nearly dry, and set it to bake, either in the usual mode of baking starch, or else spread out before a brisk fire, being very attentive to stir it frequently to prevent its horning, that is to say, turning to a paste or jelly, which, on being dried, turns hard like horn. The whole process should be conducted as quickly as possible.—*English pa.*

Blacking Balls for Shoes.

Mutton suet, four ounces; bees' wax, one ounce; sugar candy and gum-arabic, one drachm each, in fine powder; melt these well together over a gentle fire, and add thereto about a spoonful of turpentine, and ivory and lamp black sufficient to give it a good black; while hot enough to run, you may make it into a ball, by pouring the liquor into a tin mould; or let it stand till almost cold, and you may mould it into what form you please by the hand.—*Ibid.*

PAGINATION INCORRECT

Observations on the Medicinal Efficacy of

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

Written by a gentleman in Lincolnshire—from his personal experience—and originally circulated by him for the general benefit.

"In the month of June, 1822, I first made trial of the White Mustard Seed, merely as an aperient; when the generally improved state of my feelings, which immediately followed, inclining me to give it credit for other medicinal properties of at least equal value, I gave it to some of the sick poor in the neighborhood, with a success that excited my astonishment.—From that time to the present I have been in the habit of recommending it very generally, and the opinion which I have always entertained is now fully confirmed, that the public are not aware of its very extraordinary powers, nor of the very great variety of cases to which it is applicable; and that in order to its general adoption as a remedy for disease, its virtues require only to be known, to be adequately appreciated.

The White Mustard Seed is an almost certain remedy for all complaints connected with disordered functions of the stomach, liver and bowels, and has been eminently successful in the following cases:—In tendency of blood to the head, headache, weakness of the eyes and voice, and hoarseness; in Asthma, shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and other distressing affections of the chest; In Indigestion, oppression after eating, heartburn, sickness, wind and spasms, cramp, and other uneasy affections of the stomach; in debility, uneasiness, pain and sense of tenderness and soreness in the interior, and particularly at the pit of the stomach, and in pain in the sides, and the lower part of the body; in all complaints arising from bile, scirrhous liver, and other morbid affections of that organ; in deficient perspiration, gravel, scanty and unhealthy state of the urine, and other disorders of the skin and kidneys; in relaxed and irritable bowels, flatulence, and occasional, or habitual costiveness; in severe colds, rheumatism, lumbago, spasms and cramp in the body or limbs, partial and general dropsy, palsy, coldness of the limbs and feet; and in loss of appetite, failure of sleep, weakness of nerves, depression of spirits, and general debility of the system. In Ague, Gout, Rheumatic Fever, Epilepsy, Scrofula, Scurvy, Piles, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, in the dreadfully painful affection called the Small Pox, Typhus and Scarlet Fevers, and other severe disorders, it has likewise been taken with very considerable advantage. For the long round worms, as well as the small white ones, it is also incomparably the best remedy, inasmuch as both in children and grown up persons, it not only destroys those reptiles, but if persevered in long enough to restore the tone of the stomach and bowels, will entirely prevent the recurrence in future.

The following case furnishes a striking proof of the extraordinary remedial power of the Mustard Seed. A very respectable Surgeon and Apothecary, whom I have long known, a person of regular and rather abstemious habits, who, during a period of thirty years, had sustained the fatigue of a most extensive country practice, with scarcely a day's illness, at the age of fifty-two was suddenly attacked with a severe pain in the left side and lower part of the body. Supposing the disease to arise from constipated bowels, he had recourse to calomel, rhubarb, castor oil, and several other active aperients, without obtaining relief. He then took an emetic, was bled largely in the arm, used a hot bath, was blistered in the part afflicted, and lay for seventy hours in a most profuse perspiration. By this treatment the pain gradually abated; leaving him, however, at the end of four days extremely weak and emaciated. For the space of two years afterwards he had frequent and severe returns of the pain; and his constitution being undermined, the stomach, liver, and kidneys became sensibly affected; and indigestion, constipation and flatulence, were succeeded by every appearance of general decay. Having consulted several professional men, and taken a great variety of medicines during the period, but to no good purpose, in November, 1822, he made trial of the Mustard Seed; and it is remarkable that in a very few days after taking this remedy the pain entirely ceased, and has never since returned. The action of the affected organs was gradually improved, digestion was restored, the bowels resumed their functions, and at different times he was relieved by the discharge of several small portions of gravel. Encouraged by these advantages, he continued the use of the Seed with increased confidence. In November, 1823, he discharged with ease a large rugged oblong portion of gravel: and, to use his own expression, his health had then, and some time before, attained a state of wonderful improvement.

The White Mustard Seed is also fully as valuable for the prevention as for the cure of disease; and of its power as a preventive, the following case is a remarkable illustration. A friend of mine had for five or six years previous to 1823, been regularly attacked with the hay or summer Asthma, in the months of June or July, in each of these years. The attacks were always violent, and for the most part accompanied with some danger; and such was the impressions made on his constitution by the disease, and the remedies resorted to,—of which bleeding and blistering were the chief,—that each illness led to a long confinement to the house, extending to a period of nearly three months. In the early part of 1823, he resolved to make trial of the Mustard Seed, in order to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the complaint, and has since regularly taken a dessert spoonful about an hour after dinner, daily, to the present time; during which long period he has not only wholly escaped the disease, but his health has never been interrupted by illness of any kind, and has been progressively improving, until he is now enjoying a greater degree of strength and activity, and much better spirits, than he recollects ever to have had before. The most formidable bodily evils to which we are exposed, are well known to originate in colds, to which, from the extreme variableness of our climate, we are peculiarly liable. As a means of preventing this fruitful source of disease, by obviating the beneficial effects of sudden exposure, the Mustard Seed has in most instances been remarkably successful. Ever since 1822, I have myself regularly taken it once every day; and during all this time I have never been troubled with the slightest cold, and have enjoyed an interrupted flow of health. A near relation of mine, whose life for many years had been frequently exposed to imminent danger from inflammatory affections of the chest, brought on by cold, of which he was remarkably susceptible, has also happily experienced a similar advantage from it; and if persons of consumptive and delicate habits or otherwise constitutionally susceptible of cold, would avail themselves of this hint, and if all persons indiscriminately on the first attack of disease, would have recourse to the Mustard Seed for a few weeks, the extent to which human suffering might be thus prevented, would, it may reasonably be presumed, exceed all calculation.

In the White Mustard Seed are combined a valuable aperient and an equally valuable tonic; and thus, while it affords the most salutary and comfortable relief to the bowels, it never weakens, but on the contrary always strengthens, in a very remarkable degree, both those organs and the stomach, and ultimately the whole system. Its efficacy probably consists in a communication of energy and activity to those movements of the canal by which the aliment is propelled, and in this way perhaps it operates in animating and improving those secretions of the stomach, pancreas, and liver, by which digestion and chylification, those most important functions in the animal economy, are effected. *It has very frequently succeeded when all other medicines have failed; it never loses its effect by use; it requires neither confinement to the house, nor any particular attention to diet; and, in the absence of decidedly inflammatory symptoms, is always safe.* In order to take it with advantage, the patient need only attend to its effects on the bowels, which, generally speaking, it is not designed to purge, but merely to maintain in an uniformly open and comfortable state; and in securing this effect, of which any one may easily judge for himself, the whole art in the use of the medicine consists.

After what has been already stated, it is almost superfluous to observe that the Mustard Seed is peculiarly adapted to the case of those, whose habits, situations, and conditions in life, render them more particularly liable to disordered functions of the stomach, liver and bowels; with the endless variety of distressing maladies flowing from those causes. Of this class are principally the studious and sedentary; persons whose constitutions have suffered from long residence in hot climates; Mariners and Sailors while at sea; Manufacturers and Mechanics of every description; Miners and such as work under ground; the indolent and intemperate: the poor who suffer from hard labor and scanty means of support, and persons advanced in years. To children also in the early period of infancy, the White Mustard Seed is highly beneficial not only as a remedy for worms but as a means of obviating the extreme debility of the stomach and bowels so frequently attached to their tender years.

The Mustard Seed *is always to be swallowed whole*, not broken nor masticated; and either alone, or in a little water, or other liquid, warm or cold; and the best general rules for taking it are the following:—Generally speaking, three doses should be taken every day without intermission; the first about an hour before breakfast, the second about an hour after dinner, and the third either at bed time or an hour before; those who dine so late as six or seven o'clock, taking the second dose at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and the third about an hour after dinner. Each dose should contain that quantity, which *in the whole*, shall be found sufficient to produce a healthy evacuation of the bowels every day. Two or three large tea-spoonsful in each dose will generally

produce this effect, though with some constitutions much smaller doses will answer the purpose; but should that quantity fail, each dose may be increased to a table-spoonful; and in some instances a fourth table-spoonful may safely be added between breakfast and dinner. When this quantity fails to produce the desired effect on the bowels,—a circumstance which very rarely occurs,—it will be proper to assist the operation of the seed with a little Epsom salts, or other mild aperient, taken every morning, or second or third morning, as occasion may require, instead of the first dose of the seed, for the space of ten days or a fortnight, or such longer period as may be found necessary. And if the patient be troubled with piles, it will be advisable to relieve the bowels occasionally with a small tea-spoonful of milk of sulphur, and an equal quantity of magnesia mixed together in a little milk or water, taken at bed time, either with or after the dose of the seed.

In Palsy, Asthma, Ague, diseases of the liver, Rheumatism, and Worms, the seed should be taken somewhat more freely than in other cases, and in instances of long standing and great obstinacy, to the extent of four or five large table-spoonsful in the course of each day, if the bowels will bear that quantity without much inconvenience; and in these as in other cases the patient must have recourse to Epsom salts, or any other mild aperient, or to the mixture of sulphur and magnesia, if necessary. When the seed is taken as a preventive by persons of consumptive and delicate habits, or otherwise constitutionally susceptible of cold, or by others for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of disease of any kind, or as a remedy for costiveness or any slight attack of disease, a single dose taken every day about an hour before breakfast, or, which is generally to be preferred, about an hour after dinner, will very frequently accomplish the proposed object, provided it be sufficient in quantity to keep the bowels in an uniformly open and comfortable state.

I will close these observations by remarking, that a steady daily perseverance in the use of the Mustard Seed, according to the rules above recommended, for the space of two, three, or four months, and in many instances for a much shorter period, will seldom fail to convince the patient of the extraordinary efficacy and singular value of this very safe, cheap, and simple medicine.

I. T."

Early Vegetation.—Mons. A. Parmentier has at his Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, beautiful asparagus, which he intends to serve up at the dinner to be given to-morrow at the Masonic Hall, in honor of St. John's Day. This is a vegetable extremely rare at this season of the year, and perhaps the first time it was ever seen so early at New York.—*N. Y. Enquirer, Dec.* 27.

The Pennsylvania Legislature have instructed their Delegation in Congress to use their influence in favour of an increase of duties on woollen and fine cotton goods, hemp, iron, glass, paper, and spirits. But eight voted against the instructions.

Anthracite Coal from Poughkeepsie.—We have been informed (says the New York Journal of Commerce) that at the last meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, Professor Barnes presented some specimens of anthracite coal, said to have been obtained in the slate rock near Poughkeepsie. Professor Torrey, Major Delafield, and other mineralogists who were present had no doubt that the specimens presented were accompanied and united with anthracite coal. The coal was disseminated through quartz, and attached to the surface or portion of shale, clay slate, in small granular masses. One of the accompanying specimens was a piece of argillaceous schistus containing pyrites.

It fares with religion as with a shuttlecock, which is stricken from one to another, and rests with none. The rich apprehend it to have been designed for the poor; and the poor, in their turn, think it calculated chiefly for the rich.—An old acquaintance of mine, who omitted no opportunity of doing good, discoursed with the barber who shaved him, on his manner of spending the sabbath, (which was not quite as it should be,) and the necessity of his having more religion than he seemed at present possessed of.—The barber proceeding in his work of lathering, replied, "that he had tolerably well for a barber; as in his apprehension, one-third of the religion necessary to save a gentleman would do to save a barber." *Bishop Horne.*

The editor of the Stonington (Conn.) Telegraph has undertaken to persuade his readers to use Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, in their shops, parlours, &c. not only as being cheaper than wood, but that the demand which necessarily exists for wood, may be hereafter supplied. It is a fact, that the prodigal axes of our fathers, and their capacious and all devouring fire-places, have left us little to boast of in the forest way, and our friends at the eastward will find their future prospects brightened, and their present situation rendered comfortable, by a free use of anthracite, which, by a very simple and exceedingly cheap contrivance, may be burned in a common tin plate stove, with as much convenience for culinary purposes, as hickory or white oak.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Value of Poetry.—Poetry is a most unprofitable drug, at least in the American market. Lord Byron did not find it so, however, as will be seen by the following statement:

Sums paid to Lord Byron, by the bookseller, Murray, as the price of the manuscripts of his works—

Childe Harold, Cantos 1 and 2,	$3,000	
" " " 3d.	7,560	$20,560
" " " 4th,	10,000	
The Giaour, - - -	2,500	
Bride of Abydos, - -	2,500	
Corsair, - - -	2,500	
Lara, - - - -	3,300	
Siege of Corinth, - -	2,500	
Parisina, - - -	2,500	
The Lament of Tasso, -	1,500	
Manfred, - - -	1,500	
Beppo, - - -	2,500	
Don Juan, Cantos 1 and 2,	7,360	
" " " 3 and 4,	7,300	14,600
Doge of Venice, - -	5,300	
Sarandapalus, Cain & the Foscari,	5,300	
Mazeppa, - - -	2,500	
Prisoner of Chillon, - -	2,500	
Miscellaneous Pieces, -	2,160	
		$74,220

This is a pretty little fortune to make by poetry, and a very great incitement to scribbling.—The estimated value of the poems appears to have been determined without any reference to their respective merits. If Mazeppa be worth $2,500, Manfred is surely worth $8,000. It would be a curious task to calculate how much his lordship received for each word in Mazeppa. The time occupied in its composition was perhaps 24 hours, (not all at one sitting). An *industrious* poet, paid at this rate, would soon have six Pegasuses to his barouche.—*N. Y. Morn. Courier.*

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale the author of "Northwood," is about publishing a monthly periodical, in Boston, to be entitled Ladies' Magazine. Such a work must receive an extensive patronage from the intelligent ladies of the U. States. We may anticipate in it much that will have a tendency to elevate the female character, and give to our ladies an intellectual rather than a merely fashionable taste. *R. I. American.*

It appears by a statement in the last Stoning ton (Con.) paper that the return cargoes of Sealskins of vessels belonging to that port and which have been sold by auction in that place since 1819, amounts to $310,747.

To preserve frozen Potatoes.—When potatoes are frozen, soak them for 3 hours in cold water, before cooking them. If they are frozen very hard dissolve a quarter of an ounce of saltpetre to every peck, and add it to the water. Frozen potatoes will yield more flour for starch than fresh ones. That flour with as much wheat-flour, some butter, sugar, yeast, and currants, will make excellent 'tea bread,' which will keep a month. *Hartford Times.*

From late English Papers.

We understand that the Chinese Tallow Tree, or *Sedum Fecoides* of Linnæus, has been introduced into the Mauritius, and cultivated with the greatest success. Two hundred barrels are daily expected as a sample, and the quality is said to be equal to any melted from the fat of animals. The quantity may be produced to any extent; and we believe, is likely to supersede the trade with St. Petersburg, for that article altogether.

It appears by an authentic estimate made recently in London, that no fewer than fifteen thousand boys, between the ages of eight and fifteen, live by theft, in that capital.

The Countess of Morton has presented to the Royal Society a variety of models, formerly the property of Smeaton the engineer, together with several drawings and plans of the Eddystone.—Among the other curiosities accompanying this donation, is the mass of lead which was taken from the stomach of the poor man who swallowed it in a fluid state, during the conflagration of the wooden structure which preceded Smeaton's far famed light-house. This man lived for some time but died in consequence of the accident in Exeter Infirmary, when the production of the lead convinced his medical attendants that his story was correct, of which they were till then sceptical.

Caledonian Mercury.

Another Gigantic Hydrangea.—We lately mentioned that a gigantic hydrangea was growing in the Earl of Roslin's garden at Dysart House, which measured 40 feet in circumference, and on which there were 605 flowers. A gentleman belonging to this city was in South Wales on the 8th instant, and in the garden at Amroth Castle,

he was equally astonished and delighted with the beautiful and majestic appearance of one of these plants. On examination it was found to measure 33½ feet in circumference, and on it were found the astonishing number of 832 handsome flowers. There is every probability that this is by far the greatest number of flowers ever seen in this country, on any of these splendid plants grown in the open air.—*Scotsman.*

"Why are you so melancholy," said the Duke of Marlborough, to a soldier after the battle of Blenheim. "I am thinking," replied the man, "how much human blood I have this day shed for sixpence!"

We are informed there were, a few days since, 22 vessels taking in and unloading Rough Rice for the London and Liverpool Markets, in Ashley River, near the Charleston Bridge.

Remarkable Hybrid.—There is at present, at Berlin, an animal produced between a stag and a mare. The appearance of the creature is very singular—the fore part is that of a horse, and the hinder part, that of a stag; but all the feet are like those of the latter animal. The king has purchased the Hybrid, and sent it to the Pfanen-insel, at Potsdam, where there is a menagerie.

An action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas, (London) by a person who had been injured by a mischievous bull, against the owner of it. A verdict was found for the plaintiff;—Damages £105.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1827.

☞The subjects suggested by F. H. P. not noticed in his communication in this week's paper, will be attended to as occasion may offer.

WASTE LANDS SUBDUED.

It appears by certain statements, and calculations, in the last number of the London Quarterly Review, that in Great Britain, "since the commencement of the last century, upwards of six millions of acres of land have been brought into a state of tillage; and, that no less than eleven parts in twelve were inclosed in one reign, that of George III., the steady and constant patron of agriculture.

"Notwithstanding these praiseworthy exertions, it is estimated that England alone, still contains about six millions of acres of waste land, yielding but little produce; and that, including Scotland and Ireland, the quantity of waste land in this kingdom cannot fall short of thirty millions of acres. How much of this may be incurably barren, it is impossible to ascertain exactly;—but there is every ground to believe that a very large proportion of it is capable of being rendered highly productive, under a skilful and energetic system of tillage. Upwards of two hundred years have now elapsed since the British government has almost exclusively directed its attention to the cultivation of its foreign possessions, leaving the improvement of its territory at home to the exertions of individuals. It is not too much to say, that this country has expended upon the cultivation of its foreign colonies, a sum which does not fall short of fifty millions; and upon wars arising from its connexion with those colonies, no less than two hundred millions. If a moiety of this sum had been expended upon our own territory, no rational man can doubt that extensive tracts of land which are now waste, would have been reclaimed, and that an incalculable addition would have been made to the produce and population of the country. "Industry," says Harte, in his admirable essay, "is the *vis matrix* of husbandry, and an ancient English writer well observes, that a single uncultivated acre is a real physical evil in any state."

It would be not only curious, but useful, to calculate, as near as possible, the quantity of waste land in the older and more populous parts of the United States; and also to form some estimate of the quality of such land, and what it is capable of producing when reclaimed and well cultivated. A great part, and perhaps the greater part of the waste lands in New England, consists of swamps, and land naturally too wet to produce any kind of vegetation which is useful to man or domesticated animals. This land, however, in general, when drained, subdued, and judiciously tilled, is much more valuable than the uplands, which being cleared and cultivated with less labor, attracted the first attention and monopolized the first efforts of our first settlers. It is hardly too much to say, that the best lands in Massachusetts, (on an average) are still in a state of nature; and although it would require much labor and expense to subdue them, their superior value when subdued would amply compensate for their subjugation.

Another kind of waste lands, of which there are great quantities in all parts of the United States, are called pine-plain and shrub-oak lands. These are reclaimed with less difficulty, and are very easily tilled, when once brought under the plough. These lands, with aid of gypsum, clover, turnips, &c. may be made perhaps as profitable as the stronger and stiffer soils, which are generally held in much higher estimation.

LIQUID MANURE.

As a farmer, like a chemist, should lose none of his materials, but even make his washings, runnings, and residuums turn out to his advantage. I have sent you some account of an experiment I have made in manuring land which I beg you will lay before the committee of agriculture, that they may communicate to others.

I am possessed of a farm of near three hundred pounds a year, and have in my yard what you usually see in farmers' yards, two recesses or pools, as reservoirs of dung and water. These reservoirs are continually running over, and of course a part of the matter contained in them is carried off by the necessary drains, into the high ways, ditches, and rivers.

As much of the essential quality of the dung is lost in this manner, (for parts of the salts, whether fixed or volatile, will be washed into the pools, and when they run over, will be conveyed into the ditches, &c.) I thought it good husbandry to carry this superabundant water or manure, (for so we may justly call it) on my land, which I did by means of a watering cart, not unlike those with which the roads near London are watered in the summer time to allay the dust.

That the experiment may be the more obvious and certain, I first tried it in the beginning of March on a few acres, in the middle of a large field of wheat, where, in a little time, I found a considerable increase of growth, both of grass and grain; and at hay time and harvest both the one and the other were much better crops than what the same lands produced that were not so manured.

As a man, or even a boy, with one of these carts, and one horse, may manure a great deal of land in a day, provided it be near the yard, I would recommend the practice to all farmers; for the expense is nothing but the value of the time of the boy and horse, and the increase, by what I have seen, will be very great.

This manure may be also laid to great advantage on land, that is fresh sown with barley, oats, or any other grain; but on grass it should be laid in the spring, when the lands are laid up for hay, as the cattle will not feed on grass, while the dung or its essence or salts adheres to the herbage.

This dung water should likewise be carried on the land, not at a time when it rains, but in dry weather, and at a time when the dung water in the pool is of a deep brown color, and strongly impregnated with salts. By this means, the land may be manured from time to time, and the pools kept almost empty for the the reception of fresh matter whenever it rains, and thus nothing will be lost.—*English Publication.*

In order to form a proper repository for that part of the farmer's liquid manure which consists of the washings of the farm yard, the yard itself should be situated and formed according to the following directions by Judge Buel, of Albany:

"I will now suggest a cheap and practicable mode of *providing food for vegetables*, commensurate to the means of every farmer of ordinary enterprize; and that my suggestions may not be deemed theoretical, I will add, that 'I practise what I preach.'"

"The cattle yard should be located on the south side of, and adjoining the barn. Sheds, substantial stone walls, or close board fences, should be erected, at least on the east and west sides, to shelter the cattle from cold winds and storms, the size proportioned to the stock to be kept in it.—Excavate the centre in a concave form, placing the earth removed upon the edges or lowest sides, leaving the borders ten or twelve feet broad, of a horizontal level, to feed the stock upon, and from two to five feet higher than the centre. This may be done with a plough and scraper, or shovel and hand-barrow, after the ground is broken up with the plough. I used the former, and was employed a day and a half, with two hands and a team, in fitting two to my mind. When the soil is not sufficiently compact to hold water, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down, and covered with gravel or sand. This last labor is seldom required, except where the ground is very porous. My yards are constructed on a sand loam, resting on a clay subsoil. Here should be annually deposited, as they can be conveniently collected, the weeds, coarse grass, and brakes of the farm; and also the pumpkin vines and potato tops. The quantity of these upon a farm is very great, and are collected and brought to the yard with little trouble, by teams returning from the field. And here also should be fed out, or strewed as litter, the hay, stalks, and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean haulm, the straw of grain not wanted in the stables. To still farther augment the mass, leached ashes and swamp earth may be added to advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard, and becoming incorporated with the excrementitious matter, double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the

PAGINATION INCORRECT

weather is soft, the borders afford ample room for the cattle. In this way, the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c. is prevented.—The cattle should he kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, and the yard frequently replenished with dry litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of unfermented manure may be obtained every spring for each animal, and if the stable manure is spread over the yard, the quality of the dung will be improved, and the quantity proportionably increased.—Any excess of liquid that may remain after the dung is removed in the spring, can be profitably applied to grass, grain, or garden crops. It is used extensively in Flanders, and in other parts of Europe."

It would be an important addition, to the above plan, if a pool, cistern, basin, well, or reservoir were formed in the centre of a yard constructed as above, and so located as to receive not only the wash of the yard, but the liquid manure from the stable. This should be sufficiently large to drain off and contain most of the superabundant moisture from the manure in the yard; which, if too wet, will give out unhealthy exhalations, besides being of less value as food for plants. The reservoir should have a movable top or cover with grating or small holes, which will admit the liquid but exclude the solid part of the manure; and the former should be pumped out or otherwise taken and applied as above directed. [See N. E. Farmer, Vol. V. page 161, 162.]

REMARKABLE VINE.

In Speechly's Treatise on the Vine there is given a drawing of a remarkable vine growing in Northallerton in Yorkshire, that once covered a space containing 137 square yards; and it is judged, that if it had been permitted, when in its greatest vigour, to extend itself, it might have covered three or four times that area. The circumference of the trunk, or stem, a little above the surface of the ground, is three feet eleven inches. It is supposed to have been planted 150 years ago; but from its great age, and from an injudicious management, it is now, and has long been, in a very declining state. There are many other vines growing at Northallerton, which are remarkable for their size and vigor. The soil is light and rich, of a dark color, and inclining to sand. An English gentleman informs us, it has been known to produce a ton of grapes in a year.

Useful Hints relative to Carters and Teams of Oxen.

Do not retard the growth of your beasts of draft, endanger their health, and render them insignificant in the eyes of many by working them hard while too young. There is no danger of their becoming unmanageable; nose rings reclaim them, be they ever so vicious; nevertheless the younger they are inured to light work, the more docile they will generally become.

Do not expect that they can work constantly on straw, nor expect to find them alert and spirited while their thighs are clodded with manure, and their coats throughout are filled with dirt and vermin.

An English writer recommends carding oxen, and says "the ox after the operation becomes familiar, receives pleasure from the operation, and will momentarily forego his meal to receive the full enjoyment. His feeder perceives this and brushes the part which gives the most pleasure. The ox shows his gratitude by wagging his tail; the feeder in return calls him by name and ingratiates himself with him. Thus not only an intimacy, but a mutual affection is formed, which at once gives attention to the keeper and docility to the ox, and renders the labour of both pleasant.

"Their labour and their fodder ought to be proportioned that their health and their spirits may be kept in full tone. Their coats ought to be sleek; their hides loose and silky; the flank should fill the hand; and the shoulder handle mellow.—If they be over-worked, or under fed, sluggishness and disease will inevitably follow. A working ox ought always to *be beef*, that in case of accident, he may grace, at least, the poor man's table."

To cure beef.—The Tartars put lean beef under a heavy press, until no liquor runs from it, then chop and pound it, add sugar, unground pepper, clarified butter, and crumbs of bread, and work all together; roll it into cakes, and when throughly dried it is excellent. The Russians add bits of bacon, and tie it up in bladders or pots. It needs no cooking, and is thought to be superior to common potted beef or Bologna sausages.

Congress have made grants of land to certain emigrants from France, for the culture of the *vine* and *olive*.

A third establishment for the manufacture of White Flint Glass, will commence at Pittsburg on the first of January.

Boston Market—Our market is now plentifully supplied with wild game; venison sells at 6 to 12 cents per pound.—Poultry 8 to 12—The prices of country produce, generally, are advancing; Pork of the first quality sells readily at $18 per barrel, at wholesale—Prime Mess Beef at $10 per barrel—Dry Beans, best quality, $1.50 per bushel.

The North American Review, for January, 1828, is just published by Frederick T. Gray, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York—and contains articles on the following subjects:—Chief Justice Marshall's Public Life and Services—Noyes's Translation of Job—American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands—Hindu Drama—Republic of Central America—Bowring's Poetry and Literature of Poland—Debates in Congress—De Stael's Letters on England—American Annual Register—Fine Arts—Riedesel's Letters and Memoirs—Dana's Poems—Cadalso's Moorish Letters—The Talisman—Critical Notice—Quarterly list of New Publications.

Speechly on the Vine, Pine Apple, &c.

Just received, and for sale at the N. E. Farmer office, one copy of a Treatise on the culture of the vine; with new hints on the Formation of Vineyards in England; with a Treatise on the Culture of the Pine Apple, and the Management of the Hot House. Third London Edition, by William Speechly, with eleven engravings.

Siberian Parsley.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a few lbs. Siberian Parsley Seed. This plant is perfectly hardy, *standing our severest winters*: and would probably be the best sort to sow with grass, as recommended in the last New England Farmer, as well as for cultivation in gardens. The Seed was originally procured from Russia, a few years since, by a gentleman in this vicinity. Jan. 4.

Dutch Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a further supply of fine double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Jacobean Lilies, Tiger Lilies, Ranunculus, &c.

Also, a few POTATO ONIONS—with every variety of *Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, &c.*

Cobbett's Agricultural Works.

Just received for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, "A Ride of eight hundred miles in France; containing a Sketch of the face of the Country, its Rural Economy, of the Towns and Villages, of Manufactures and Trade, and Manners and Customs—Also, an Account of the Prices of land, House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, and other things, in different parts of the Country. By James Paul Cobbett, (son of William Cobbett.) London edition, price 75 cents.

Also, a further supply of the American Gardener; or a treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying out of Gardens; on the making and managing of Hot beds and Green Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of *Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits* and *Flowers*. By William Cobbett.—London edition, with several engravings, price $1.00. ☞This is probably one of the best Treatises on Gardening extant, (excepting, perhaps, the more elaborate work of M'Mahon.) The directions in the American Gardener for the management of Grape Vines and Peach Trees are pronounced by experienced and competent judges, to be the best of any extant, and well worth, alone, the price of the book.—It has, likewise, very full directions for the management of Garden Vegetables and Ornamental Flowers.

Cottage Economy, containing information relative to the making of Bread, brewing of Beer, keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, Ewes, Goats, Poultry, and Rabbits, &c. with instructions relative to the cutting, and the bleaching of the Plants of English Grass and Grain, for the purpose of making *Hats* and *Bonnets*. Price 62 cts.

Bremen Geese.

FOR sale, 10 pair superior BREMEN GEESE. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island, or to Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office. Dec 7.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - - -	ton.	95 00	97 50
pearl do. - - - - -		108 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - - - - -	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 75	10 00
cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 50	9 00
" No 2, new, - -		7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	10
skimmed milk, - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - - -	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00	6 12
Genesee, - - -		6 00	6 25
Rye, best, - - -		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	70	75
Corn - - - -		67	68
Barley - - - -		60	67
Oats - - - - -		38	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		8	10
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.		18 00
navy, mess, do.		14 00	15 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - -		13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - -	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover - - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48	55
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & ¼ do		28	33
Native - - - do		25	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
2d sort		30	32
do. Spinning, 1st sort		35	37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		7	8
" whole hogs, - - -		6½	7
VEAL, - - - - - - - -			
MUTTON, - - - - - - -		4	8
POULTRY, - - - - - - -		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - -		15	18
lump, best, - - -		18	20
EGGS, - - - - - - - -		23	25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush.		80
Indian, do. - - - -			80
POTATOES, (new) - - -		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

New Year's Address.

TIME, the most persevering body
'Twixt New Orleans and Pass'maquoddy,
Who waits on beggars, treads on kings,
And makes and mars all earthly things;—
Who forms a palace, or a shed—
A Newton's noll, a cabbage head
With equal ease—by whose assistance
All *Being* had and has existence—
The perpetrator of all crime,
(For every thing 's the work of Time,)
As well as source from whence proceeds
All noble and praise-worthy deeds;
In truth the *causa sine qua non*
Of all we have, hope for, complain on;
Another Year has brought to pass,
And turn'd the old Year out to grass.

And now, said all efficient wight,
Bids us attempt our annual flight,
O'er Heaven's high canopy to steer,
And hail the Advent of the Year—
Our bard-ship promising to *crown*,
And *cap* our climax of renown
With amaranthine wreaths, more bright
Than splendid filaments of light,
Which Day's Ascending Regent pours
Profusely from his golden stores,
Tinting the clouds, by zephyr riven,
With the most gorgeous hues of heaven.

But, stop—I apprehend that we
Have set out on too grand a key,
And must come down from heights immense,
To tread the ground of common sense;
On *earth* a *Farmer's* business lies,
Not *sowing wild oats* in the skies.
Thus some Psalm-singers I have known
To set the *tune*, but miss the *tone*,
And then proceed, in Jehu-style,
Above the key-note, half a mile;
And driving onwards, thorough stitch
To A in alt, at concert pitch;—
Now minims, crotchets, quavers, dash
Together with discordant crash;—
And even the Fair, now rend the *Air*,
The music rare, to tatters tear;—
(Ladies, though fair as flowers in June,
Will now and then get *out of tune*,)
Stave thro' the staves, like folks possess'd,
And murder one of Handel's best.
Finding the Choir against a stump,
The Leader, with commanding thump,
Now puts a period to the strain,
Gives a new pitch, and starts again.
So, having slightly scath'd our pinions
In Fancy's perilous dominions,
We, ploughman-like, will plod along
Through the dull remnant of our song.

Last year exhibited abundance,
Amounting almost to redundance,
Of prime productions of the soil,
To crown the Cultivator's toil.
Blessings have fall'n, like drops in showers,
Health, Peace, and Plenty have been ours,
And every earthly boon indeed,
Which Heaven bestows, or mortals need—
All that should lead us, on our parts,
To thankful lips, and grateful hearts,
Kind Providence, with lavish hand,
Has scatter'd o'er a smiling land.
Earth's products are of such a size,
We scarcely can believe our eyes,
And almost doubt the evidences
Of all our congregated senses.
For instance, Beets, the beat of all
The beets produc'd since Adam's fall—
Strawberries, which a man would guess
Were large as Peaches, more or less,
And Pears, approximating towards
The ordinary size of Gourds;—
So big, that botanists will say to us
Their *genus* is *cucurbitaceous*—
Meaning, thereby, to tell us bumpkins
Said Pears have cross'd their breed with Pumpkins.
Are, therefore, being thus allied,
Sheer monsters on the mother's side.
And wry-neck'd Squashes, which were found
To overload the solid ground,
And threaten, by mere dint of gravity,
To break the shell of Symmes's cavity.

Improvement's meliorating hand
Shines like a sun-beam thro' the land.
Here, docks and wharves, new streets and stores
Emboss old Ocean's smiling shores.
Teeming with products of all nations—
There factories rise like exhalations.
Here, Toil his task Herculean plies,
There *Art* bids new *Creations* rise,
And HOME-SPUN WORLDS obey the will
Of human industry and skill!
These means subserve the Farmer's ends;
Here dwell those ready-monied friends,
Who raise the value of his lands
And take that surplus off his hands,
Which otherwise were useless trash,
And metamorphose it to cash;
Just as one Midas, we are told,
Turn'd every thing he touch'd to gold.

Did it not look like ostentation,
And trumpeting self-approbation,
We verily might say, with verity,
We add our mite to this prosperity
By fabricating head-work, which is
Harder by half than digging ditches.
And while we toil with lustihood
For every individual's good,
Hebdomadally lectures giving,
To teach all men to get a living,
We're wide awake to every movement,
Which tends to national improvement.
We therefore, may, we apprehend,
Be christen'd Every-body's Friend;
A wight who has the World at large
Committed to his special charge,
To oversee whate'er relates
To incomes, outgoes, goods, estates,
And tell their owners how they may
Increase them in an honest way.

Our worship merits a position
Along side some renown'd physician,
Before whom all disorders vanish,
And baffled death himself "*walks Spanish*;"
But few disorders can be worse
Than quick consumption of the purse—
Where squalid poverty prevails,
The patient needs no other ails,
Whate'er some moralists may deem,
To make him wretched in th' extreme;
For awful agonies await
A mortally diseas'd estate.
But we assail this sore disease
With economic recipes,
Or like the Coan sage verbose
Prescribe full many a goodly dose
Of "aphorisms," which rarely fail
To cure the empty-pocket-ail.

There's likewise nothing truer than
That we are *Freedom's* Right Hand Man;
By Poverty, if paralys'd,
A Commonwealth is soon capsiz'd;—
Suppose we Yankees were a set
Of paltry paupers, deep in debt,
Dreading, for lack of wherewithal
The wrong side of a prison-wall,
Pray tell us what we might regard
Our Liberty as worth per yard?

The wight in straighten'd circumstances,
Plagued and embarrass'd in finances
Can hardly be much better than
A pitiful time serving man.
And when the storms of Faction lower
Succumbs to every blast of Power.

That spruce old gentleman, so smart,
With "Eagle-eye," and "Lion-heart,"
Whom bards have demi-defied,
Call'd Independence, wont abide
With ignorant, idle, shiftless chaps,
Poor living proofs of Adam's lapse.
He quaffs his cider, cracks his jokes
With good, stout, hardy, thriving folks,
But his sojourning will be brief
With those who can't get bread and beef.

To benefit our fellow men
We ply the press and push the pen.
For aye continually contriving
The ways and means to make them thriving.
Lest they become, as life advances,
The slaves of narrow circumstances,
A slavery little in arrears,
Of what men suffer in Algiers.

And sure 'twould seem no more than fair
That they who give should also share,
Of course your Honor will bestow
A trifle of the *quid pro quo*
(*Anglice*) some remuneration
For all the useful information,
Drawn from the "Farmer's" ample stores,
We have presented at your doors.
And now, kind Sir, before we part
We wish you may, with all our heart,
Enjoy through this, and many a year
GOOD HEALTH, GOOD FRIENDS, GOOD LUCK, GOOD CHEER;
Be blest in basket and in store,
Till this life's transient scenes are o'er,
And in the next forevermore.

Boston, January 1, 1828.

Simple contrivance for a lamp.—The inhabitants of Landes, in the south of France, being completely cut off from the rest of the world, have it not in their power, (except when once or twice a year they travel to the nearest towns with their wool,) to purchase candles; and as they have no notion how these can be made, they substitute in their rooms a lamp fed with the turpentine extracted from the fir trees. The whole process is simple and primitive. To obtain this turpentine, they cut a hole in the tree, and fasten a dish in it to catch the sap as it oozes through, and as soon as the dish is filled, they put a wick of cotton into the midst of the liquor, and burn it as we do a lamp.

Such a contrivance might answer very well if placed in a chimney-way, or in some other thorough fare for smoke.

Large Hog.—Mr. Enoch James, (of Deerfield,) slaughtered a hog this season, eighteen months old, which weighed when dressed 716 pounds. *Portsmouth Journal.*

I look upon every man as a suicide from the moment he takes the dice-box desperately in his hand, and all that follows in his career from that fatal time is only sharpening the dagger before he strikes it to his heart.—*Cumberland.*

The Jews have a proverb, that he "who breeds not up his son to some occupation, makes him a thief,"—and the Arabians say, that an idle person is the devil's play fellow.

On examining the tongue of patients, physicians find out the diseases of the body, and philosophers the disease of the mind.

White Mustard Seed.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, the best English White Mustard seed, by the pound or bushel.

Lucerne Seed.

A few hundred pounds of fresh Lucerne seed, by the pound or hundred weight, for sale at the N. E. Farmer office.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for **1828.**

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer

---

The FARMER is published every Friday, at $3.00 per annum, or $2,50 if paid in advance.